

margin. This species was found in Stafford's Pond, Tiverton, R. I., by Mr. John Ford and the writer while on a trip to the south-eastern part of R. I. in search of some of the rare land shells described by Mr. John H. Thompson, of New Bedford, Mass. I am sorry to state that our search for these rare shells was not rewarded by a single specimen.

216. *Sphaerium deformis* H. F. Carpenter.

Shell transversely oblong, elongated, both sides of nearly the same length; anterior margin curved; posterior margin abrupt, forming an angle with the hinge margin; basal margin having a twist to one side, as though some one had given it a pinch in the middle, squeezing it together and at the same time twisting it downwards; beaks large, inclined towards the anterior; valves thin, smooth, of a dirty brown color.

This species was found in Tiogue Reservoir, in the town of Coventry, R. I., by Mr. Richard Allen, who presented them to the writer. This species, with the somewhat doubtful *Cyprina islandica*, which (it is claimed) has been found in Rhode Island, brings up the number of species to 217, as per catalogue published by me in 1889, copies of which may be had free by addressing H. F. Carpenter, 58 Page St., Providence, R. I.

A NEW GENUS OF EOCENE EULIMIDAE.

BY THOS. L. CASEY.

As far as available literature discloses, the following genus seems to represent a new and very interesting type of Eulimidae, which may be outlined by the following characters:

Ptereulima n. gen.

Conical, devoid of sculpture, finely attenuate, with simple direct nucleus, umbilicated, the columella as usual without folds; anterior whorls having a large flattened process or wing at each side.

This genus appears to be more closely allied to the Chinese *Hoplopteron* of Fischer than any other known at present, but the latter is imperforate and has the apex obtuse.

Ptereulima elegans n. sp.—Almost evenly conical, the surface

shining, the more recent whorls perhaps a little more rapidly increasing in size than the first three or four, the apex acute with the embryonic whorls two in number and very minute, the next three small and simple, the five succeeding similar to the preceding three except in possessing, at each side, a large obtuse aliform process as shown in the figure. Umbilicus rimate. Inner lip defined throughout by callus, which is slightly reflected along the umbilicus. Surface of all the whorls feebly and evenly convex, the suture fine and simple but distinct. Length 3.5 mm.



Lower Claiborne Eocene (St. Maurice, La.)

The outer lip is broken away in the unique type, but undoubtedly possessed an aliform projection similar to that immediately above it. The processes are of the nature of thin varices which served to protect the animal, and the growth of the shell between these temporary arrests was probably very rapid.

THREE NEW SPECIES OF CHROMODORIS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

The species here described are obviously different from *C. californiensis*, Bergh, and *C. agassizii*, Bergh, and I do not find any descriptions applicable to them.

CHROMODORIS UNIVERSITATIS, n. sp. Length about 67 mm., rather narrow, mantle less ample than in *C. mefarlandi*, not expanded at the sides; rhinophores and branchiæ wholly retractile; rhinophores stout, with numerous transverse lamellæ; branchiæ of about 12 large simply pinnate plumes, several more or less branched, and so bipinnate at the ends; oral tentacles just concealed by mantle; hind end of mantle gibbous; foot projecting 20 mm. behind end of mantle; breadth of sole when crawling $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Color rich dark ultramarine blue, the edge of the mantle and the edge of the foot bright cobalt blue; rhinophores very dark blue; mantle with two longitudinal series of oblong very bright orange spots, about seven in a series; five round orange spots on the anterior part of the mantle, in front of the rhinophores; under surface of posterior lobe of mantle with a series of eight round white spots, the